

Results (Scientific Abstract)/Collaborative Partners (Programmatic Abstract): Seventy-eight percent of the sample was female with a mean age of 38 years old. Seventy-eight percent of the participants were on antiretroviral therapy (ART) at the time of the interviews. The perceived role of the FBOs was described by the following themes: 1) rare disclosure due to HIV-related stigma within the FBOs. Higher stigma was attributable to HIV-related preaching focused on abstinence and vigilance of promiscuity. PLWHA were less inclined to disclose HIV status and sought help within the organizations. 2) Insufficient support from the organizations. Regardless of HIV disclosure status, PLWHA felt the support was limited and impractical. 3) Higher social capital led to better HIV health outcomes. PLWHA engaging community-based organizations (CBO) or HIV support groups beyond the FBOs have a higher rate of disclosure and self-efficacy, as well as perceived lower stigma.

Summary/Conclusion: FBOs can contribute to care of HIV by providing HIV-specific support such as stigma reduction, promoting HIV testing and ART, bridging people to HIV support groups or CBOs. Instead of providing direct HIV-related services, organizing and linking people to available community services and resources can expand its role as a valuable social capital in HIV care and treatment in resource-limited settings.

A qualitative evaluation of the expanded program on immunization at Saint Mary's Hospital Lacor: Determinants of timely childhood vaccine receipt

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Background: Vaccines are unquestionably the most cost-effective means of reducing childhood mortality, morbidity, and disability, yet delays in vaccine receipt remain consistently high in many parts of the world. Post-conflict settings, such as northern Uganda, represent a unique situation in which the challenges inherent to vaccine delivery in most resource-limited settings are further compounded by years of civil unrest.

Objective: In order to better understand factors that correlate with delayed immunization in northern Uganda, a qualitative study was performed to assess barriers and facilitators of vaccine uptake for children.

Structure/Method/Design: Parents whose children presented more than 2 weeks late for routine immunization were recruited to take part in a qualitative assessment of barriers to vaccine delivery. A total of 33 interviews were conducted. Data were analyzed using the constant-comparison method.

Results (Scientific Abstract)/Collaborative Partners (Programmatic Abstract): Interviews revealed that vaccine uptake is influenced by person-based and population-based factors. Among person-level factors, fears regarding vaccine induced harm and low levels of perceived vaccine utility among fathers were found to directly impact individual willingness to take up routine immunization. At the population level, financial constraints, including direct and indirect costs of vaccination, limited infrastructural development and population resettlement were found to directly impact the availability of and accessibility to vaccine services.

Summary/Conclusion: This study offers important information regarding the determinants of childhood vaccine receipt in post-conflict, resource-limited settings. Multilevel interventions that address both individual willingness and population factors will be necessary to achieve and sustain improvements in immunization coverage.

A lay-person's toxic chemical resource guide

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Background: In spite of a growing recognition of the importance of occupational health and safety in global public health campaigns, there remain few materials accessible to lay workers who handle chemicals on a daily basis. A systematic review of company, government, and nonprofit Material Safety Data Sheets confirm that technical information is generally presented in highly scientific terms that are not accessible to the average worker. Many workers in dangerous work environments (such as those in export processing zones) do not have access to OSH professionals to help them navigate this information. To address this knowledge gap, Hesperian created the Toxic Chemical Resource Guide to provide information that can easily be translated into practical prevention measures. The guide provides safety precautions in easy-to-understand language, and gives sensory descriptions (such as taste, smell, and use) that allow workers to identify unmarked chemicals.

Structure/Method/Design: The Toxic Chemical Resource Guide was developed with the aid of toxicologists, chemists, OSH and environmental professionals, and with ongoing feedback from workers and organizers in the field. The charts have been reviewed by 27 experts from 20 organizations in 14 countries. During field tests, reviewers provided a range of feedback about what ought to be included in the charts; some wanted a simple chart which would give workers clues to discern what chemicals they were working with, while others wanted more detailed information about chemicals. Others wanted these charts to contain detailed information on associated chronic and acute hazards commonly experienced by workers.

Results (Scientific Abstract)/Collaborative Partners (Programmatic Abstract): The final Resource Guide strikes a balance between all of the elements reviewers requested. Because chemicals in manufacturing change often, charts are organized by "family" of chemicals, and are not exhaustive. The information in the Guide includes how to identify the chemical (by quality: color, smell, taste, and by where and how it is used), acute effects by body part; chronic effects; what workers can demand or do if they are at risk of getting exposed (control measure are described in detail in the body of the book as well as in the introductions to the charts); and some possible safer substitutes.

Summary/Conclusion: There is a need for occupational health information that can be used by grassroots activists and lay workers. The Resource Guide provides a foundation for advocacy in hazardous working conditions and helps craft demands for alternative chemical usage in the workplace.

Interprofessional curriculum on environmental and social determinants of health in rural Kenya: Aga Khan University East Africa-University of California San Francisco Integrated Primary Health Care Program

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Background: The Aga Khan University East Africa (AKU)-University of California San Francisco (UCSF) Integrated Primary Health Care Program (IPHC) is a public-private partnership with

community and government to strengthen the primary health care (PHC) system in Kenya. IPHC provides opportunities for health professions students to work and learn together in the rural and underserved district of Kaloleni.

Structure/Method/Design: AKU's Advanced Nursing School and Family Medicine Post-Graduate Medical Education Program collaborated to develop an interprofessional curriculum for nursing and medical students. Learning objectives included understanding Kenya's primary health care system, environmental and social determinants of health, and leadership, professional identity and teamwork in the PHC team. Eight nursing students, three family medicine residents, two district nurses, and three community health workers (CHWs) formed three PHC teams to deliver enhanced PHC services at a district primary health care facility, and participated in small group learning activities including home visits, facilitated discussions, and journal clubs. Prior to launching the activity, IPHC trained 100 CHWs, delivered a health fair serving 740 community members, and hosted a team-building exercise with participants.

Post-curriculum testing was conducted to evaluate learners' ability to achieve the learning objectives. Five focus group discussions (FGDs) of family medicine residents, nursing students, and participating CHWs were conducted. The recordings were transcribed and qualitatively analyzed using theme analysis.

Results (Scientific Abstract)/Collaborative Partners (Programmatic Abstract): Eleven trainees participated in the curriculum from the 15th of May until 14th of June, 2013, in partnership with the three community health workers and two district nurses.

Post-curriculum testing demonstrated that learning objectives were met. Especially effective were the journal club sessions, favored by the nursing students, and the home visits, favored by the medical students.

Three main themes arose from FGDs: (1) context-specific social and environmental determinants of health were learned collaboratively within the PHC team; (2) family medicine and PHC teams were perceived by participants to improve quality and access to primary care; (3) the curriculum increased participants' understanding and appreciation of role of each member of the PHC team.

Summary/Conclusion: This interprofessional curriculum focusing on environmental and social determinants of health was feasible and acceptable among nursing and medical students, and community health workers. Core components include public-private partnership; induction with a team-building exercise and a health fair; PHC team-based services at a primary health care clinic including a home visit with community health worker; weekly didactics and journal club. Experience should be integrated and expanded in AKU and UCSF curricula.

Adolescence in rural Nicaragua: A study of identity through photojournalism

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Background: Photojournalism is an established medium utilized to engage individuals to share experiences beyond the written word. Rural communities have long been described by photographs.

Ethnicity, family, peers, education, and spirituality have been shown to help mold adolescent identities across many cultures. These

themes have been documented in photographs, but not from the perspective of the adolescent.

Adolescents residing in the rural community of El Tololar live 10 km northeast of Leon, Nicaragua. Leon, the country's second largest city, juxtaposes modern development with the poverty and simplicity of rural living in El Tololar.

Structure/Method/Design: In order to understand major influences affecting adolescent identity formation in a rural area of Nicaragua using a photojournalism approach, the local high school director identified six motivated, reliable students, ages 15 to 19, who were each given a disposable camera with instructions to capture photographs of things that were important to them. Cameras were collected after 1 week and [film was] developed. The students then gathered for a discussion session surrounding the content of the photographs, which were then grouped by factor analysis into resultant categories representing the major themes influencing identity amongst the six students.

Results (Scientific Abstract)/Collaborative Partners (Programmatic Abstract): Themes of the photographs (not in text) included support systems such as family, friends, school, and church; self-image; and growing up in a rural environment. Community engagement in this project highlighted details of daily life that would otherwise have remained undisclosed.

Summary/Conclusion: A photojournalism approach to analyzing identity development was successful with a motivated group of adolescents in this rural community. A brief look at the influences of identity formation in this sample of adolescents in El Tololar identifies strong cultural identity, with representation of common, globally prevalent themes. The students also expressed a preference for a rural lifestyle over one in the nearby city of Leon.

Expression through photojournalism also provided a non-threatening way for participants to interact with outsiders and quickly develop a rapport. Knowledge acquired from photo content and interaction with the community during the project allowed for a better understanding of this population for all future corroboration.

Using social media to assess the impact of globalization on youth health and well-being in Nigeria

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Background: Despite widespread assertion that globalization has brought significant change to groups and nations in Africa very little research has been conducted to evaluate the actual changes that are taking place and the processes involved in the transformations created by this multi-dimensional force. Young people in countries in Africa are significantly affected by direct and indirect effects of globalization. This study sought to assess the effects of globalization on youth well-being in Nigeria. Well-being assessed includes physical, mental, psycho-social, economic, and political. This presentation will discuss preliminary findings from this study and the research design and methodology used for conducting health and social assessment of the impact of globalization on youth in Africa using social media.

Goals of presentation

Outline the methodology for using social media in global health research, specifically, in assessing the impact of globalization on youth in countries in Africa

Identify and discuss the value of social media in global health research

Discuss preliminary findings from research on the impact of globalization processes on the well-being of youth in Nigeria